BENJAMIN HARRISON.

history of Benjamin Harrison and his ancesers is full of action and interest. One of his propenitors was the General Harrison mentioned in the following entry made by Samuel Pepys in his diary under date of October 13, 1660: "I went out to Charing Cross to see Major-General Harrison hanged, drawn and quartered; which was done there, he lookng as cheerful as any man could do in that co was presently cut down, and his head and heart shown to the people, at which there was great shouts of joy. It is said, that he said that he was sure to rtly at the right hand of Christ to judge em that now had judged him; and that his wife expect his coming again. Thus it was my chance to see the King beheaded at Whitehall, and to see the first blood shed in revenge for the King at Charing Cross." General Harrison had been appointed by convey Charles I. from Windsor to hitchall for his trial, and he signed the warrant for the beheading of the King. When the King was in General Harrison's custody, he was struck with his oldierly appearance, and he told him he had been informed that he (Harrison) would assassinate him. Harrison answered that Parliament would not strike he King secretly. The descendants of the patriot of the Commonwealth came to America soon after the hanging at Charing Cross, but the family did not come ntly into view until just before the Revolu-

Senator Harrison's great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was one of the signers of the eclaration of Independence, and was prominent in ablic affairs from 1774 until his death in 1791, being for four years a member of Congress and three times Governor of Virginia. He entered upon his public career in 1774, soon after reaching his majority, as a delegate to the Williamsburg Convention. William Henry Harrison, his son, served his country almost continuously from 1791 to 1841, both in mili tary and civil positions. He fought the battle of Teppecanoe in 1811, was a member of Congress, a United States Senator from Ohio, Minister to the Republic of Colombia, and for one month (March 4 to April 4, 1841, when he died), President of the United States. His son, John Scott Harrison, who was a member of Congress from 1853 to 1857, died in 1879 or 1830, at his home in Cincinnati.

HIS EARLY LIFE IN OHIO.

Benjamin Harrison was born on August 20, 1833, at the home of his grandfather, at North Bend. Ohlo, on the bluffs overlooking the Ohlo River, fifteen miles below Cincinnati. His early education was acquired at home, under the care and instruction of a private tutor. When fourteen years old he was sent to Cary's Academy, on Walnut Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati. where he remained for two years, and where one of his classmates was Murat Halstead. The year after he left school he lost his mother-a loss that affected the impressible nature of the young man for a long In the fail of 1850 he became a student at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He entered as a mber of the Junior class, and in June, 1852, he was reducted fourth in a class of sixteen. At the uni-resity with Harrison were Professor David Swing, of Chicago; the Hon. Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati; the Rev. Dr. James Brooks, of St. Louis; the late Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and the Hon. W. P. Fishback, but not all of them were classmates. Prosor Swing says that Harrison, while at though very young, was a studious scholar, and early gave evidence of being formost in whatever he might undertake. He there acquired the habits of study and mental discipline which have characterized him through life, enabling him to grapple with any subject on short notice, to concentrate his intellectual forces and give his mental-energies that sort of direct and effective operation that indicates the trained and disciplined After leaving the university, Harrison began

study of law in Judge Belamy Storer's office in Cin-cinnati, where he remained for two years. In October, 1853, before reaching his majority, he married Miss Carrie L. Scott, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Scott, of Oxford, Ohio, and sister of ex Judge John N. Scott, a popular practising attorney of Indianapolis. He has children. In 1854 General Harrison removed to Indianapolis with a fortune of \$500 inherited from one of his relatives. During the next few years the young lawyer gradually obtained a firm professional foothold. aing known as a vigorous, painstaking attorney and an elequent advocate. His energy and applica-tion are shown by the following incident: Many years ago, before he had attained prominence in his pro-fession, he was appointed to prosecute a negro charged into the coffee at a notel. He had only one night in which to prepare for the trial. He had not a parlence in poison cases and no knowledge He called to his aid Dr. T. Parvin (who as since become as distinguished in his profession as General Harrison has in his), and the two young men spent the whole night in diligent work on the poison derment of the defence, young Barrison appeared wicted. General Harrison began his work as a Republican

speaker in the great campaign of 1856, and ever since he has been a conspicuous figure in every campaign in Indiana, and on many occasions he has appeared for his party in other States. It is remembered that In the Lincoln campaign of 1860 he and the late Vice-President Hendricks happened to have appointments to speak in the same town on the same day. It was ar as expected to amuse himself by devouring the white-haired young man who thus unexpectedly came his prey. He did not do it. The result of the meeting was a surprise to both sides. Democrats admitted that Mr. Hendricks had met his match, and Republicans thought he was badly worsted. The chair man of the meeting afterward said: "I have heard a ood many political debates in my day, but I never beard a man skin an opponent as quickly as Hen Har rison did Hendricks that day." LEAVING THE COURT ROOM FOR THE CAME

In 1860, at the age of twenty-seven years, he was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana for four years, and it was during the same year that he formed partnership with W. P. Fishback. In 1862, when Union Armies had met with reverses in the South and volunteers had in a measure ceased to offer them selves, General Harrison abandoned the quiet and crative occupation of his office to another and, leaving a young wife and infant children, he obtained a lieutenant's commission, went into camp with Company A of the 70th Indiana Regiment, and in less than thirty days led to the front a regiment of 1,010 fighting men. The regiment served in Kentucky and Tennessee with the Army of the Cumberland. During the Atlanta campaign it was attached to the Twentieth Army Corps, "Fighting Joe" Hooker's command, General Harrison taking the place of General Butterfield, as brigade commander. The reports of his superiors bear record of his courage nd fighting qualities at the battles of Resaca and

General Hocker rode the lines the day after Peach Tree Creek and, as he shock hands with the young commander, said: "Harrison, by — I'll make you a brigadier-general for this fight," and his word of outh on the battlefield was supplemented by a hearty ter of commendation written to the Secretary of War a few months later. The fact that he has a ways been highly esteemed by the officers and men who served under him is high testimony to General Harrison's character as a soldier and commander While on temporary leave to visit his family, General Harrison was cut off from immediate return to Atlanta by the rebel invasion of Tennessee and Northern Georgia. He took command of a brigade at Nashville, however, and led in the bloody battles about that place, and under General George H. Thomas—one of the finest figures of the war—aided in cating Hood and putting his army to flight. Called ne to the bedside of his two children, who were stricken with scarlet fever, General Harrison was attacked by the disease in a malignant form. After barely escaping a fafal termination of the fever he ed his regiment in North Carolina and remained with Sherman's army until the close of the war, re

turning to his home a brevet brigadfer-general. In the fall of 1864 General Harrison was re-elected reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court, and in the e year became a member of the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback. Porter (Albert G.) was elected Governor of Indiana in 1880. In 1876 General Harrison was the Republican candidate for Governor. He was averse to accepting the nomination, but he made such a gallant fight as to win the admiration of the country. He led his ticket by 2,000 votes, and unable to withstand the "drove of mules" which General Barnum sent into the State, he won more fame in defeat than many leaders have gained by victory. In 1879 or 1880 he aided the Federal Government in prosecuting certain Democratic conspirators for importing ballot-box stuffers into South ern Indiana. Their leader was convicted and was entenced to the penitentiary.

HIS CAREER IN THE SENATE. In January, 1881, General Harrison was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Joseph E. Mo-Donald (Dem.) When the contest for the Senatorship mened late in December, 1880, there were three lead- | been one of the most conspicuous in Wall Street. One | port.

ing cardidates besides General Harrison. They were Will Cumback, Godlove S. Orth and Walter Q. Gresham Judge Gresham was the first to withdraw; Mr. Orth virtually retired soon after, but did not withdraw his name. On January 10, 1881, Mr. Cumback withdrew from the canvass, having convinced himself that a majority of the Republicans in the Legislat ure favored the nomination of General Harrison and would vote for him in caucus. In announcing his decision to General Harrison, he wrote as follows: Believing it possible for a disappointed candidate to render to a successful rival sincere and hearty congratulations, I know you will accept mine." General Harrison received the caucus nomination, and on January 18 he received the full Republican vote in each house of the Legislature. The election was empleted on the following day in the joint conven-

His term of six years as Senator of the United States established General Harrison's reputation as a sound and enlightened statesman, and a ready, finished and powerful debater. The more his record in the senate is studied, the clearer appears his claim to a high place among law-makers. His Dakota report and speeches, his speech on the Edmunds resolution concerning Civil Service reform, his speech condemning the wholesale immigration of contract labor, and his speeches against alien ownership of large tracts of the National domain indicate the broad lines along which his activities manifested themselves. His record on the Chinese question needs nothing more than this simple statement to show the folly of those who once distrusted him on that score: When the first Chinese bill was before the Senate he opposed certain features of it, because he thought they were in conflict with the provisions of existing treaties; but he moved to nd those portions of the bill so that they might be in accord with his view of the treaties mentioned. Those who were in favor of the bill steadily voted the amendments down, in order to maintain his consistency General Harrison was thus obliged to vote against the bill, which finally passed over the President's veto. When the next Chinese bill was before the Senate, General Harrison was absent and did not get a chance to vote upon it. When the next bill came before the Senate-the one commonly called the Page billit was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he was then a member. That committee unanimously voted to report the bill favorably,; General Harrison voting with the other members of the committee. When it came before the Senate it was passed, General Harrison voting for it. Mr. Fair said in the Senate that "this was by all means the best Chinese bill which had been proposed," and otherwise spoke in high terms of the bill. Thus General Harrison was from first to last in favor of the principle underlying the Chinese legislation.

ALWAYS FAITHFUL TO THE CAUSE OF HONEST

MONEY.

One of General Harrison's strongest titles to public respect and admiration is found in the fact that when the inflation craze spread over the country and swept from their moorings many who have since lived to regret their infatuation, he never wavered in his fidelity to the cause of honest money. His position on the question of Civil Service reform is indicated by the following sentences from the speech with which he opened the Indiana campaign of 1882: "I want to assure you to-night that I am an advocate of Civil Service reform. My brief experience at Washon has led me often to utter the wish with an emphasis I do not often use that I might be forever elieved of any connection with the distribution of public patronage. I covet for myself the free and unpurchased support of my fellow-citizens, and long to be able to give my time and energy solely to those public affairs that legitimately relate to the honorable rust which you have committed to me." In the course of the same speech, in replying to Senator Voor-Harrison gave utterance to these earnest words. which seem to apply as well to his competitor in the present campaign: "The man who lived through the War of the Rebellion and did not make some sacrifice for the success of the Union armies-who did not say one brave word, or do one brave thing, when, with bare and bleeding breasts, our soldiers looked into the face of hell for their country-can never be enshrined as the soldier's friend." General Harrison's term in the Senate expired

March 4, 1887, and the Legislature to choose successor was to be elected in fall of 1886," "The history of that campaign," says "The Indianapolis Journal," "is still fresh in the minds of the people. It was in a large degree General Harrison's campaign. Though others were good seconds and able assistants he was foremost in the fight. When others wavered ac advanced, when they lost heart he expressed confidence. He was almost the only prominent Republican in Indiana who felt confident of carrying the State, or who thought it worth while even to attempt to carry the Legislature. This is no disparagement of other Recase. The next day, to the astonishment and bewil- publican leaders, who did yeoman service in the cam ready for the trial. He conducted the prosecution | Harrison's wisdom and his work | The Republicans car- | a gentleman known to you, who declines to have his ted in having the prisoner con- ried the State and came within a hair's breadth of name made public, offers to pay for one-quarter of the been gerrymandered so as to give the Democrats at least forty-six majority on joint ballot, and Senator Voorhees said he should feel personally disgraced if that was

Upon his retirement from public life last year, General Harrison once more devoted himself heart and soul to the laborious but congenial duties of his profession. Of General Harrison as a lawyer in the full maturity of his powers his old partner, the Hon. W. P. Fishback, says: "He possesses all the qualities of a great lawyer in rare combination. He prepares a case with consummate skill; his written pleadings are models of clearness and brevity; he is peerless in Indiana as an examiner of witnesses, he discusses a legal question in a written brief or in oral argument with convincing logic, and as an advocate it may be said of him tha then he has finished an address to a jury nothing remains to be said on that side of the case. I have often heard able lawyers in Indiana and elsewhere say that he was the hardest man to follow they had ever met. No lawyer who ever met General Harrison in a legal encounter has afterward placed a small estimate upon

General Harrison is a man of medium height, with a well-rounded figure, a massive head, a finely expressive face, and courteous and dignified address. His wife has borne him two children, a daughter and a

LEVI PARSONS MORTON.

Levi Parsons Morton, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, was born at Shoreham, Vt., on May 16, 1824. His father was the Rev. Daniel O. Morton, a Congregational minister and a lineal descendant of George Morton, who came to this country from England in the ship Ann in 1623. The Rev. Mr. Morton received only \$6000 salary a year, and therefore could give his son only a common school educa-The boy early left school and began his bush ness life as a clerk in a Concord, N. H., drygoods store, but not until his constitution, physical and mental, had been established by the best of home influences. When twenty-one he set up in business for himself, opening a drygoods store in Concord. Four a member of the drygoods firm of Beebe, Morton & Co. His connection with this firm continued till 1854, when he moved to New-York and founded the drygoods house of Morton & Grinnell. This firm became financially involved at the beginning of the war, and compounded with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

HIS SUCCESSFUL CAREER AS A BANKER. Mr. Morton, not in the least discouraged, established a banking house in 1863. He made money rapidly, and soon attained prominence in financial One day the late creditors of the firm of Morton & Grinnell received an invitation from Mr. Morton to dine with him. When they sat down at signed by Mr. Morton for an amount of money that paid their claim in full with interest. Mr. Morton was not legally bound to pay the money, and his honorable conduct in the matter therefore won him many friends. In 1868 George Bliss entered the firm and it became known by its present title of Morton, Bliss & Co. The same year, 1868, Mr. Morton founded the London house of Morton, Rose & Co., his leading partner being Sir John Rose, some time Finance Minister of Canada. These two banking houses were largely instrumental in making resumption of specie payment in the United States possible, and in enabling the Government to fund the United States The syndicate formed for this purpose was headed by Morton, Bliss & Co., and then followed the names of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Baring Brothers t Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., N. M. Rothschild & Sons and Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The credit of the Government was low at the time, but the firms named above successfully floated a large issue of 5 per cent bonds, thus decreasing the rate of interest on the mass of the bonds. It has been estimated that the various banking firms by their action at this time saved the Government \$70-000,000. The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. has since

of its most noted achievements was the sale of \$50-000,000 of New-York Central Railroad stock belonging to William H. Vanderbilt to English purchasers, the firm being part of a syndicate which accomplished this task.

TAKING A COMMANDING PLACE IN CONCRESS. Mr. Morton entered into political life in 1876. Late in the canvass, much to his surprise, the Republicans of the XIth Congressional District nominated him as their canddate. There was not sufficient time to make a thorough canvass, and Mr. Morton was defeated, although he reduced the usual Democratic majority 400 votes. M. Morton courageously ran again for Congress in the same district in 1878, and this time was elected, receiving a majority that exceeded the whole vote of his opponent. As a member of Congress he took a commanding position whenever financial questions were under consideration. He strengly opposed the bill providing for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars, and his influence had a great effect in defeating it. At the extra session in 1879 he made two speeches on the silver question which convinced the country that he was a master of the complicated laws of finance. Without any effort at oratorical display, he made felt the weight of an umblemished reputation, a frank, straightforward character, and of sound views, which he expressed fewest, tersest words. His course Congress was marked by independence of judgment and moderation, and he won the confidence and attachment of men of both parties. His social position in Washington was a brilliant one. He bought the house of Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, and there entertained many guests.

MADE MINISTER TO FRANCE. In 1880, members of the Ohio delegation at the National Republican Convention, after General Garfield had been nominated for President, urged Mr. Merton to accept the nomination for Vice-President. He declined, and General Arthur was nominated for the office. President Garfield offered Mr. Morton the office of Secretary of the Navy, which the latter declined. He did accept from President Garfield, how ever, the appointment of Minister to France. These honors President Garfield desired to confer as a reward for Mr. Morton's faithful and effective work for himself while the contest for the Presidency was in progress. Mr. Morton's business relations had taken him many times to Europe. He was well acquainted with Paris. His first step was to remove the American Legation offices to a more suitable place. They were situated over a laundry and a grocery store. He hired a fine mansion for the United States, assuming some financial risk. 'The house was in a good neighborhood, and it quickly became the one place in Paris where the and Radical, could socially meet. The dipomacy of the United States was much smoothed by it. on was able to secure from the French Cabinet a rescinding of the prohibitory edict against the American og, but the House of Deputies insisted upon the retention of the law. Mr. Morton hammered the first ail in the construction of the Statue of Liberty, recently erected in New-York, and delivered a speech on June 15, 1884, accepting the statue in behalf of the American Government. He was present at the unplace of the French patriot. Through Mr. Morton's ommercial relations of France and the United States were made to run smoothly throughout his term. With the coming into power of a Democratic Adminstration at Washington, he of course returned home, and since then has held no office

Mr. Morton made his exit from his post in Paris in a graceful., dignified and pleasant manner. He had been a very popular Minister, and all who had met him, in official or social life, were sorry to have him go. He was extremely obliging, was glad to promote any American cause or interest, and generally showed great tact in his official and social relations. He also showed an American capacity for getting quickly posted, taking soundings and acting according to the

In January, 1885, Mr. Morton was a candidate for United States Senator before the Republican caucus. Mr. Evarts, however, was nominated and elected, the vote in the caucus being-Evarts, 61; Morton, 28;

In 1887, Mr. Morton was again a candidate for United States Senator. He received thirty-three votes on the first ballot, against eleven for Mr. Hiscock, forty-three for Mr. Miller, and sixty-one Dem peratic votes for Smith M. Weed. On the second ballot, Mr. Hiscock received the entire Republican vote and was elected.

HIS MANIFOLD CHARITIES.

Mr. Morton's manifold tharities, his benevolent disposition, and his efforts on behalf of others are well known to his friends, though the world at large has not heard much of them. In 1880 Congress, moved by the suffering in Ireland, placed the ship Constellation at the disposal of any one willing to send relief to that afflicted land. Some weeks afterward Mr. Morton learned that no offer had been made to load the vessel. Thereupon he addressed a letter to "The Herald," in paign, but it is a fact. The result attested General | which he said: "You are authorized to announce that the balance." At the same time he had determined to furnish the entire cargo if there was any delay in securing other aid. The proprietor of "The Herald," however, and W. R. Grace contributed each one-quarter, and other gentlemen fur-nished the remainder. The people of this city will probably recall the Rockaway Beach Improvement troubles in the summer of 1880, when 500 workmen were unable to obtain their wages because of the financial ruin in which the gigantic hotel en terprise had been involved. Certificates of indebtedness were issued to the workmen, but they were useless to the men, who needed food for their wives and chil-At this juncture Mr. Morton joined the house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and each contributed \$50,000 for the relief of the workingmen. They paid the full amount of the certificates and declined to accept

In 1885 he gave to Dartmouth College a house and lot near Rollins Chapel, for which he had paid \$7,500. The gift was for the purpose of enabling the college to erect an art gallery and museum. When Mr. Morton was made Minister to France, Dartmouth conferred on him the degree of LL. D.

Mr. Morton was heartly in favor of the eleomargarine laws passed by the Legislature of this State in 1884, 1885 and 1886. In a letter written by him in the latter year, he said: "I am heartily in accord with any proposed legislation that will protect the dairy interest, and I should deem it my duty to earnestly support the passage of any law calculated to suppress fraud in the imitation of products that go into daily consumption, especially those from the dairy, in which industry so large a number of our people are engaged. I believe that after the experience we have had of the operation of the present law, Congress would consider favorably the proposition to make such changes in it as would more effect ually prevent the sale of eleomargarine for natural butter in the future,"

Mr. Morton's home in this city, at No. 85 Fifth-ave., is a large brown-stone double house, with a large doorway and a broad hall running through the centre to dining room at the back. On the wall of the hall to the right one sees an excellent portrait of President Carfield; while on the left is one of Eculamin Con stant's famous oil paintings, representing the interior of an Oriental dwelling. The pariors of the house, which are magnificently furnished, are entered from a door at the right hand, and Mr. Morton's library by a door to the left. Beyond, one sees a great stairwny winding its way to the upper rooms of the house, and at the end of the hall the glass doors of the di room. The latter is of a stately character, occupying almost the entire width of the house. Several hand-some oil paintings of the French school occupy its walls, and a beautiful chandeller hangs over the centre table. Beyond the dining room is a large con-servatory for flowers. Visitors have usually found Mr. Morton at work in his library. The room is a highly interesting one, owing to its pictures and decchased a rare portrait of Washington and another rare one of Lafayette. These hang on the wall, against which his writing desk is placed. Immediately above the desk on the wall is an almost life-size photograph of This picture is one of the most faithful representations of the great French orator ever made There hangs by the window that looks out into Fifth ave, a portrait of President Arthur, a most excellen likeness. By its side is a photograph of Marshal McMahon and another of the Count de Rochambeau. On another wall there hangs the portraits in oil of Mr mother's brother, the Rev. Levi Parsons, the first Amer can missionary to Palestine, from whom he obtained his surname. There is also a daguerreotype of the country store in Concord, N. H., in which Mr. Morton began his business life. In front of the grate fire on the floor one sees some interesting historical relics They are two large spherical fron shells which were thrown into Paris by the German cannon in 1871. Some brass chains connect the two shells and serve as a fender to the fireplace. A few years ago Mr. Morton bought 200 acres of land on the Hudson River. near Rhinebeck, for a summer residence, and he also has another fine place called "Pair Lawn," at Now-

WM. H. GRAY, 20 AND 22 WOOSTER-ST. ESTABLISHED 1859.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

VICTORIAS, WAGONETTES, CABRIOLETS, ROCKAWAYS. ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

DEPOT WAGONS. T CARTS. SURREYS, ROAD WAGONS. PHAETONS BUCKBOARDS.

LADIES' DRIVING PHAETONS. BREWSTER CANOPY TOP BEACH WAGON, OPEN FOUR-IN-HAND BREAK, STANHOPE GIG.

CANOPY PHAETONS.

AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER STYLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BOTH NEW AND SECOND-HAND. WILL ALSO RENT FOR THE SEASON.



s the most valuable improvement in hose since 1842. Its lasting qualities are from five to eight times greater than any hose not armored. Its complete success has caused unprincipled parties to infringe the patents owned and controlled by us, and we therefore notify all such that and controlled by us, and we therefore notify all such that
"THE MARKING, VENDING OR USE OF ANY ARMORED WIRL-WOUND HOSE NOT OF OUR MANUFACTURE IS AN INFRINGEMENT ON ONE OR
MORE OF OUR SEVERAL PATENTS. ANY VIOLATION OF WHICH WILL MEET WITH IMMEDIATE
PROSECUTION. BRASS PLATES SET BETWEEN
THE HOSE AND WIRE DERNOTE OUR MANUFACTURE AND THE PATENTS.

Waterbury Rubber Co., 49 Warren St., N. Y.

TWO BIG FACTORIES LAID IN ASHES. PANIC AMONG THE EMPLOYES-LOSSES AND IN-

SURANCE. Property valued at \$300,000 was destroyed in a few minutes at First-ave. and Thirty-ninth-st. yesterday morning. Two factory buildings, six stories high, with a strong party wall between them, occupled the city lots on the west side of First-ave. between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-st. Both buildings belonged to George Ehret, the brewer, and each was occupied as a cigar factory. Nearly 1,000 men and women were employed in the factory of the Lichtenstein Brothers' Company, at Thirty-eighth-st., and 500 employes were at work in the factory of Twenty minutes later about fifteen companies of firemen and the two fireboats were called to give battle with flames which had started on an upper floor of the Thirty-ninth-st. factory.

and more than fifty families fled from the adjoining tenement houses. A few women were carried out of the buildings in a fainting condition, but everybody got out safely. The water supply from some hydrants was not sufficient to enable the firemen to throw-streams above the second story. A call which Chief Shay sent for an increased water pressure was no answered until the factory was in ruins. With the falling of the walls the worst was over, but small fires started in a dozen different places near the ruins. One fire in a big wood yard on the east side of Firstave. gave the firemen work for an hour.

A member of the firm of Foster, Hilson & Co. said that the firm's loss on stock and machinery was about \$200,000. The property was insured for about \$100,000. The damage to the buildings was about \$50,000, but Mr. Ehret was said to have ample insurance to cover the loss. Lichtenstein Brothers' Company had stock and machinery valued at \$250,000 and the damage by smoke and water was believed to be about \$50,000. In the tenement house west of the burned factory, also owned by George Phret, the families lost about \$2,000 by smoke and water. The damage by small fires in neighboring houses and in the wood yard probably exceeded \$3,000. It was not known how the fire in the factory originated.

Complete lists of the insurances on the property could not be obtained yesterday. Following is a partial list of the insurance on the contents of Foster. Hilson & Co.'s cigar factory :

Broadway, N. Y. \$3,000 Hamburg - Bremen, City, N. Y. \$1,500 Germany. Commonwealth, N.Y. 7,500 Transatiantic, Gery. Exchange, N. Y. 2,500 Guardian, Londen, Firemen's, N. Y. 2,500 Imperial, Eng. Farragui, N. Y. 2,500 Imperial, Eng. Germania, N. Y. 2,500 London Assurance, Globe, N. Y. 2,500 Eng. Hamburg N. Y. 2,500 Eng. O Lancashire, Eng.
O City of London, Eng.
O Sun, London
O Fire Association,
Pennsylvania.
O Girard, Penn
O Firemen's, Newark. Mutual, N. Y..... Standard, N. Y....

ESCAPED FROM WARD'S ISLAND. Frederick Maddox and George Conway, Inmates of the convalencent ward of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island, made their escape from the Island on Saturday morning. They tore up their bed sheets and let themselves down to the ground, and then by means of a boat escaped to the city. Yesterday they had not been found.

NO HOPE FOR IWO MURDERERS.

Chiara Cignarale and Daniel Lyons, who are still in the Tombs awaiting the action of the courts, although they were convicted of murder in the first degree several months ago, are soon to be resentenced by Recorder Smyth, the Court of Appeals has affirmed the convictions. A report was circulated yesterday that they would be re-sentenced to-day, but inquiry at the Tombs and their lawyers' offices did not confirm the statement.

Charles Murphy, an leeman, was held in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday for stabbling John Coyle, as from Coyle. In the evening they met in the basement of the ice office, No. 471 Seventh-ave., when Coyle demanded the return of his money and was stabled by Murphy several times, once over the heart. The wound is thought dangerous. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Murphy was held to await the result of Coyle's in-

The diver employed by Adams Express Company search for property dropped into the river by Den Mailon, the youthful employe who has been robbing the company for some time, continued his work yesterday. He went down three times before he ceased work for the night, and recovered in all thirty watches, twelve valuable chains, several packages of jewels, and some allverware. There were two or three diamond rings in the lot. The diamond badge to be presented to Mayor Haines, of Newark, which the boy says he dropped into the river, is still at the bottom. It cost \$1,500. All the goods recovered are badly damaged, but it is estimated that they are worth about \$12,000. The diver will con tinus his work until he has thoroughly explored the bottom of the river in the vicinity of where the packages were dropped. Mallon was arraigned before Police Justice Wanser yesterday movaling, and confessed his guilt. He was committed for trial.

on, City, Penn., June 25.—National Transit Certificates opened at 72%; highest, 73%; lowest, 72%; closed, 75%, saies, 56,000 barrels; clearances, 1,132,000 barrels; characters,—bbis; shipments, 104,000 barrels; runs,149,338. PHTEBURG, Penn. June 25.—Petroloum dull and stead National Fracait certificates opened at 72%; closed at 73% highest, 73%; lowest, 72%.

BRADFORD, Penu., June 25.—National Transit Certificate pened at 72 ½; closed at 73 ½; highest, 73 ½; lowest, 72 ½ Rearances, 590,000 barrels. Tearances, 090,000 barrens.
Trrusvills, Penn., June 26.—National Transit certificate
mened at 72%; highest, 73%; lowest, 72%; closed, 73%.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Liverroot, June 25.—3:30 n. (m.—Beet—In poor demand.

Pork—In poor demand. Bacon—in fair demand. Haus—
In fair demand. Cheeve—In fair demand: American finest
steady at 436 dd to both white and colored. Tallow—In poor
demand; prime city dull at 23s. Spirits of Turpentine—In
poor demand. Rosim—In poor demand. Lard—Spot and
futures—In fair demand; spot steady at 41s 3d; June steady
at 41s 3d; July and August steady at 41s 3d; June steady
at 44s 7d; July and August steady at 41s 3d; June steady
at 44s 7d; do. June steady at 41s 7d; do. July, steady
at 44s 7d; do. June, steady at 43s 7d; do. July, steady
New-York State—In poor demand.

Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports,
2,409 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other
accrete, 52,000 quarters.

Receipts of American corn for the past week, 27,500
quarters.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, June 25.—Spanish gold, 2344,62344. Exchange quiet. Sugar quiet, but stondy; on Saturday 382 bags centringal, 97 degrees pelarization, were sold at \$6 184. gold per quintal; 838 bags centitugal, 97 degrees polarization, were resold at \$3 224 gold per quintal. You want to know "What is so rare as a day in You want to know what is so rare as a day in June ?" February days, which are scarcer, and consequently rarer; and January days, which, judging by the temperature, haven't been on the fire so long, and are, of course, rarer. Ask something hard next time.—(Puck

BROKERS WATCH CHICAGO. POLITICS PREFERRED TO STOCKS.

THE MARKET CLOSES STEADY AT LOW FIGURES. SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE-MAY 25,

was stated in a Chicago special-to Wall Streetthat: "Vanderbilt lines are now quoting 461-2 THE GENERAL LIST. cents on dressed beef to seaboard. Other roads Actual Sales Clesing No. shares will follow. Grand Trunk has dropped 2 cents will follow. Grand Trunk has dropped 2 cents lower. This is the biggest single line of through freight carried by the railroads." If the last statement was absolutely true, its insignificance may be seen when it is remembered that the whole through business—both East and West—of the trunk lines, except Canada Southern, hardly exceeds 10 per cent of their total tonnage. Nevertheless this was made the reason for selling Lake Shore and Canada Southern down 7-3 per cent cach. But it was not till the announcement that Mr. Harrison was nominated for President that the market was at all active. Then a drive was made at values all over the list, and more contracts were made which must be covered by purchases. The declines were made where there was least protection, without regard to earnings or merits. The rule was: "Where you see a head unprotected—hit it." Thus St. Paul stock shows a net decline for the day of 1 3-8 per cent from 65, with a decrease in earnings of \$11,717 for the third week in June, and Northern Pacific preferred, whose company will return a gain of nearly \$90,009 for the same week, declined proportionately—7-8 per cent from 51 1-4 to 50 3-8. The Gould stocks were as heavy as any others—Missouri Pacific down 1-4, Manhattan 1 1-8, and Wabash preferred, which sold early at 24, was offered at 23. The market was narrow, yet prices were depressed only by putting out fresh lines of "shorts." The morning's loan market indicated no change in the aggregate "short" interest from Friday. The market closed steady at about the lowest prices. lower. This is the biggest single line of through The Treasury purchased \$26,600 of bonds. The offerings amounted to \$1,033,950, but none were accepted above 128 for the 4s and 1071-8 for the 41-2s. The local market was quiet and steady at quotations as follows: U.S. 4 to 1891, reg. 107 to 107 to U.S. cur. 6a 1895 ... 121 to 122 to U.S. 4 to 1891, cer. 107 to U.S. cur. 6a 1895 ... 121 to 122 to U.S. 4a 1897, reg. 127 to U.S. 4a 1897, reg. 127 to U.S. 4a 1898 ... 127 to U.S. 4a 1897, cer. 128 122 to U.S. 4a 1898 ... 128 to U.S. 4a 1898 ... 129 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 71 7 The business in State bonds was covered by sales of Tennessee settlement 5s at 98 1-2. Of eity bank stooks, American Exchange sold (30) at 139 1-2, and North American (15) at 150.

A fair business was done in railway bonds, and prices ruled strong. Erie second ws sold at 95 1-3895. Central of New-Jersey new 5s were up to 108. Burlington and Quincy Nebraska 4s rose to 93 1-4. Chicago and East Illinois general mortgages sold at 40 1-2441. Texas and Pacific Sewere up to 97. Mobile and Ohlo new general mortgages sold at 40 1-2441. Texas and Pacific Sewere in the seconds at 391-4. Kansas City and Omaha firsts sold at 87a88 1-4.

Of unlisted securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, Cotton Seed Oil certificates sold (2,309) 77. 564 67 237, 237, 234, 234 2,500 59% 59% 5819 584

77

57

Adams Exp.

Total sales of the day.....

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE CONVENTION.

The Chicago Convention to-day again attracted

more attention than the stock speculation. Re-

publicans and Democrats alike were anxious con-

erning the outcome of the Presidential nomi-

nation, and waited with intense interest the an-

fact not to remark that those who believe and now

expect an appreciation in values were disappointed

that Mr. Blaine was not drafted into the service,

and that those seeking for an opportunity to cover

their " short" contracts did not fail to take advan-

tage of that disappointment to mark some declines.

The market was intensely dull pending the result

at Chicago; it opened at nearly full figures, but

almost immediately prices began to sag. A new

Monday, June 25-p. m.

Boston, June 25, 1888.

15 15

change, Cotton Seed Oil certificates sold (2,300) at 35 1-2a36a35 5-8, Chicago Gas (200) at 30, Dulnth, South Shore and Atlantic (8) at 83-8, Mount Desert Land (4,000) at \$3 25a\$3 87 1-2, and Philadelphia and Reading new 4s (\$20,000) at 28,770 89 1-8a89 1-4. Money as usual was easy at 1 1-2, exceptionally, at 2 and 1 per cent and closed 1ai 1-2 per cent.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$64,657,161; balances.

10

Evensville div

Pittsburg & West

1st
1.000......76
5.000......7534

The Clearing House follows: Exchanges, \$64,657,161; balances, \$6,487,856.

The Sub-Treasury was debtor at the Clearing House \$476,126. Its net gain on balance Saturday and to-day was \$718.352, made up by a gain of \$575,308 currency and \$143,044 coin. The two days' operations covered: Receipts, \$5,207,528; payments, \$4,489,177; leaving the general balance \$169,749,142, consisting of \$152,193,614 coin and \$17,555,529 currency.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

unprotected, its price broke from 105 3-4 to

104 1-2. This had some effect on the general map-

traffle and a general demoralization among

the trunk lines-which is not true. It

THE DAY IN THE BOND MARKET.

further cutting in the dressed-beef

ket. Lake Shore again was attacked on run

The United States Treasurer at Washington re-

redemption.

The customs receipts were \$598,705 and the internal revenue receipts were \$670,586.

To-day's Washington Treasury statement of cash on hand and deposits in bank compares with the figures of the last previous statement as follows:

Net cash bal'nees \$338,418,973 \$338,248,333 Dec. \$170,640 The fereign exchanges were quiet and easy at quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4 87 and \$4 88 1-2 for long and short sterling respectively: 5.18 3-4 and 5.16 7-8 for francs; 95 5-8 and 95 7-8 for reichmarks; 40 1-4 and 5.16 greenillors.

| Bank of N America | Hillinois Cent 4s | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1950 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 1952 | 19

bank.

J. L. Robertson offers a limited amount of
Texarkana Water Works Company first mortgage
63 at 95 and accrued interest. The city is free
from debt. These bonds are due in 1917, and the
total issue is only \$60,000.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer to investors a limited

amount of the 6 per cent first consolidated amount of the 6 per cent first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Albany and Susquehanna Raifroad Company, due 1906, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG.

RAILROAD EARNINGS Number of miles.... 1856.

Third week in June... 224

Jan. 1 to June 21.... 501,831 1887. 294 643,990 919,014 CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC. | umber of miles.... | 268 | 269 | 269 | 261 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 263 | 264 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 265 | 2 CHICAGO AND INDIANA COAL Number of miles... 4,933 5,298 Third week in June... 8471,949 8479,717 Jan. 1 to June 21... 9,978,549 10,502,553 LOUISVILLE, NEW-ORLEANS AND TEXAS. Number of miles... 511 512 514
Third week in June. 1 825,201 829,730
Jan. 1 to June 21 872,445 1,061,896
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN. Number of miles... 193 243
Third week in Juno... \$11,823 816,670 \$19.8
Jan. 1 to June 21.... 276,777 419,285 457,7
MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN. Number of miles... | \$551 | \$677 |
Third week in June... | \$53.770 | \$60.418 |
Jan. 1 to June 21.... | \$65.072 | 1.330.594 |
NEW-YORK AND NORTHERN.
Number of miles... | 54 |
Third week in June... | 54 |
Third week in June... | \$18.10 612,499

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Number of miles... \$15 910

Third week in June... \$88,813 \$103,100

Jan. 1 to June 21... \$1,568,077 2,628,100 TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MICHIGAN. TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR AND NORTH MI
Number of miles... 130 184
Third week in June... \$6,120 28,571
Jan. 1 to June 21... 144,496 218,551
TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL Number of miles... 213 213 Third week in June... \$14,660 \$19,482 Jan. 1 to June 21.... 833,455 446,183 Number of miles... 833,455 446,185

Number of miles... 186 186

Third week in June. \$11,691 \$14,544

Jan. 1 to June 21... 249,570 \$34,730 GEORGIA PACIFIC.

Number of miles. 317

Third week in June. 317

Jan. 1 to June 21.... 473 817 #22,230 479,720 EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKET

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKET

LONDON, June 25.—4 p. m.—Atlantic and Great Western
first mortgage trustees certificates, 354; Erte, 25; do,
econd consols, 964; Canadian Pacific, 575; Mexican Ordina,
acr. 404; St. Paul. Common, 665; New York Central,
1075; Reading, 304, 424d, per ounce,
Bar silver is quoted at 424d, per ounce,
Paris advices quote 3 per cent rences at 52 francs 874
centimes for the account.
Money to per cent.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

The news from the oil country yesterday was favorable to holders of certificates, but it was no more than could be naturally expected. The Washington "gushers" declined rapidly from their early rate of yield—Davis No. 4 failing from 150-2100 barrels to 90, and Fergus No. 11 from 65 to 40 barrels per hour. From the Calhoun well at the Bakerstown point of interest no advices of mement were received. The speculation was duil, but firmer in tone, and from the lowest price of the early trading there was a recovery of over 1 cent. The political question cut no figure in the influences of the day's cal question cut no figure in the inducaces of the day's trading, but there was a good demand for oil at the close. The market ended strong at near to best figures, but still professional in character. nouncement of the result. It would be ignoring a

The ra	nge of p	rices and	the sou	il dealings	Mote us to
			, 3	Stock Exchange.	Consolidated
pening ighest			111	78 1-2	73 24
inal ales, ba	rrels :			73 3 8	78 8-8
Refined	1 oil wa	a unchar	ged at 1	1-8 cent	par gallen

attack was made on Rock Island stock, and, being | abel test at all ports